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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

6

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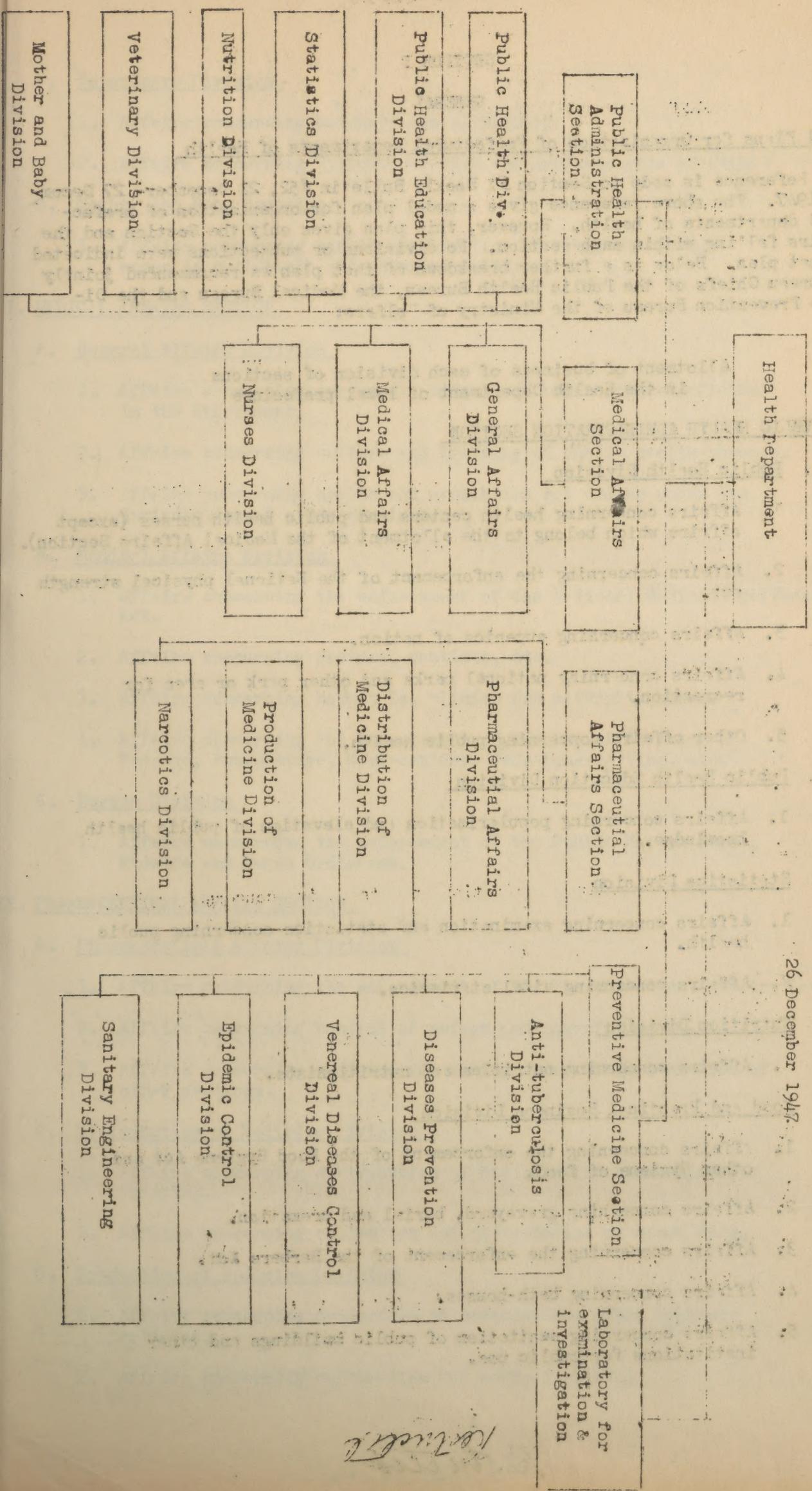
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Structure of Health Department in Local Prefecture

26 December 1947



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SECTION I

GENERAL

Model Plans for Organization of Prefectural Departments of Health

Reference is made to Section #1 Weekly Bulletin #52, 21 December- 27 December 1947. The above reference gives a model plan for organization of prefectural departments of health. However, this plan gives only the Section and the Affairs falling within each section. No divisions or subsections were indicated in that plan. Below is a further breakdown of that plan as recommended jointly by Bureau Chiefs of the Public Health Bureau, the Medical Bureau and the Disease Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare:

Allotment of business of each division of sections
in the Health Department of local prefecture

I. PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SECTION

A. Public Health Division

1. Affairs concerning health centers and public health nurses (except affairs which belong to the allotment of the Medical Affairs Section).
2. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National physical strength act.
3. Affairs concerning eugenics of nation.
4. Affairs concerning national parks and other park or area for recreation.
5. Other affairs concerning public health.

B. Public Health Education Division

1. Affairs concerning popularization and elevation of public health knowledge.

C. Statistics Division

1. Affairs concerning examination and statistics concerning public health.
2. Affairs concerning vital statistics.

D. Nutrition Division

1. Affairs concerning nutrition and nutritionists.

E. Food and Practical Business Division

1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Act and other Hygiene of food.
2. Affairs concerning graveyard, burial and cremation.
3. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Barbers Act.
4. Affairs concerning bath-houses.
5. Affairs concerning sanitation of public buildings and other institutions for public use.

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Particular

F. Veterinary Division

1. Affairs concerning butchers and slaughter.
2. Affairs concerning Hygienic of milk and products made of milk.

G. Mother and Baby Division

1. Affairs concerning health preservation of pregnant women, women in childbirth and unweaned children.

II. MEDICAL AFFAIRS SECTION

A. General Affairs Division

1. Affairs concerning personnel, budget and other general affairs in the department.
2. Affairs concerning culture and training of public health workers.
3. Affairs concerning health and sanitation not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.

B. Medical Affairs Division

1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National Medical Treatment Act.
2. Affairs concerning doctors, dentists, etc.
3. Affairs concerning hospitals, clinics and maternity homes.
4. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Law of Business of Massage, Acupuncture, Moxa-cautery, Judo-bone-setting, etc.

C. Nurses Division

1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Ordinance.

III. PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS SECTION

A. Pharmaceutical Affairs Division

1. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.
2. Affairs concerning control of poison and powerful agent.
3. Affairs concerning medicine not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.

B. Distribution of Medicine Division

1. Affairs concerning distribution of medicine and other hygienic articles.
2. Affairs concerning collection and distribution of crude drug.

C. Production of Medicine Division

1. Affairs concerning production of medicine and other hygienic articles.
2. Affairs concerning cultivation and medical plants.

Health

D. Narcotics Division

1. Affairs concerning opium and narcotic.

IV. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

A. Anti-tuberculosis Division

1. Affairs concerning tuberculosis.

B. Disease Prevention Division

1. Affairs concerning leprosy, trachoma, parasitic diseases, protozoal diseases and local diseases.
2. Affairs concerning myopia, decayed tooth and other dental diseases.
3. Affairs concerning cancer and other chronic diseases.
4. Affairs concerning mental diseases.

C. Venereal Diseases Control Division

1. Affairs concerning Venereal Diseases.

D. Epidemic Control Division

1. Affairs concerning acute epidemic diseases.
2. Affairs concerning hydrophobia, etc.
3. Affairs concerning quarantine.
4. Affairs concerning certification and inspection of biological medicine, etc.

E. Sanitary Engineering Division

1. Affairs concerning water supply and sewer.
2. Affairs concerning cleaning sanitation.
3. Affairs concerning insect and rodent control.

Remarks:

1. In each division shall be set a specially-appointed division-chief in principle. However, if there is no personnel suitable for the post, Chief of other division may act on his place, temporarily.
2. Under the Prefectural circumstances, if it is necessary, the Governor may take necessary steps, such as to join divisions into one or to divide one division into subdivisions. For instance, the Assey Division may be put in the Preventive Section, and in this case the allotted business of the same Division shall be the business mentioned in Item 4. of the allotted business of the Epidemic Control Division.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Future Welfare Programs

During the year 1947, definite action was taken concerning the following essential welfare programs which will serve as a basis for activity during 1948:

Health

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- a. 19 March: Children's Bureau established in the Ministry of Welfare
- b. 2 October: National Disaster Relief Law was passed by the Diet and became effective 1 January 1948.
- c. 6 October: First class of students of the Japan Social Work School was graduated after completing a one year course.
- d. 21 November: Diet passed the Child Welfare Law which became effective 1 January 1948.
- e. 25 November: First Community Chest Campaign in Japan was initiated.
- f. 1 December: Recertification plan for recipient of aid under the Daily Life Security Law was inaugurated and is now in effect.
- g. 7 December: Local Autonomy Law was amended to provide, effective 1 January 1948, a separate Department of Welfare and a separate Department of Health in each prefecture.
- h. Relief payments under the Daily Life Security Law were adjusted on several occasions so they were more in line with increased living costs.
- i. Standards were developed for the establishment of social welfare curriculum in universities and colleges.
- j. The programs of the Japanese Red Cross were strengthened and broadened.

The year 1948 offers a great challenge. The projects mentioned above will develop in the new year and require further attention. At the present time it appears that the following projects will be of major importance:

- a. Further development of the Japan School of Social Work and academic preparation for social welfare pursuits within universities and colleges.
- b. Continuing review of all assistance grants to determine need and adequacy of payments.
- c. Screening and appointment of all Minsei-iin.
- d. The development of standards of care for public and private welfare institutions.
- e. The development of supervisory programs at the national and prefectural levels.
- f. The development of personnel standards for welfare personnel at national, prefectural and local levels.
- g. Review and further study covering the financing of charitable works, including public and private endeavors.

There are other projects and problems which will require attention during the year but the projects mentioned above offer an opportunity to strengthen indigenous welfare activities.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #49 dated 30 November-6 December 1947.

The 193 costs made available to Japan, as a gift, from the Brethren Service Committee (member agency of LARA) were incorrectly reported as to sex and the information contained in reference above should be corrected to read as follows:

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Breed	Sex	
	Buck	Doe
Swiss	50	
Toggenburg	3	44
Nubian	8	46
Alpine	13	6
Crossbred		23
	24	169

Private Charitable, Medical or Benevolent Enterprises

Some discrepancies as well as misunderstandings relative to the use of government funds (Public Money or property) for financing the administration and operation of private enterprise prevails. Some Military Government Teams have indicated in their Monthly Activities Reports, that the policy of government subsidies to private relief or welfare enterprise is in need of further definition and/or interpretation for the guidance of Japanese Government officials and Military Government personnel.

The whole matter of financing private welfare and relief activities is under study. Article 89, Constitution of Japan, states "no public money or property shall be appropriated for the use, benefit or support of any system of religion, or religious institution or association, or for any charitable or benevolent purposes not under the control of public authority".

When the full intent and meaning of the terminology "not under the control of public authority", has been definitely established, any necessary additional instructions will be issued relative to the participation of national, prefec-tural and/or local government in private relief and welfare endeavor through use of public money.

Child Welfare Problems

Monthly Activities Reports, submitted by Military Government Teams, indicate an increasing awareness of child welfare problems in most prefectures. The following statements are quoted from November reports:

MIE: "As yet no "Children's Bureau" has been established within this prefec-tural government. It is hoped that the proposed Child Welfare Law will be enacted at an early date so that a start in this very important field of endeavor can be effected. ***A committee for the prevention of Juvenile delin-quency consisting of prefectural officials, with also a few private child welfare leaders was organized this month".

KAGAWA: "The prefectural Juvenile Welfare Section picks up one or two vagabond children almost every day who are traveling south for the winter. They come across the Inland Sea on the ferry and then are lost as to where to go. Most of them congregate at the ferry pier and form gangs. ***most of the children are war orphans and badly in need of medical treatment. When they are picked up they are taken to the reformatory, fed, shaved and bathed and put to bed. About 10% of them leave the reformatory within a week. The rest of them will stay until spring then run away and return north where they can engage in blackmarketing".

KANAGAWA: "The Child Protection Section of the Kencho sent to this office a plan for surveying the city for child vagrants. A form had been mimeographed and will be completed for each child interviewed. The figures will then be compiled and a report sent to this office. This will show the actual number of children who are vagrants, and those who have homes but look like vagrants. It will also show whether or not the children are enrolled in school. The survey team will be composed of five persons from the prefecture welfare section, five from the city, and four policewomen. The team will concentrate on Nakaku, Nishi-ku and Kanagawa-ku but will cover the entire metropolitan area. Five teams composed of five people each, made the survey on 1 November. They found 61 vagrant children, the majority of them on "Black Market" Street. Half of the

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children were orphans and the remaining 50% were those who had run away from their homes. All those who were orphans had been institutionalized at one time or another and had run away. The teams found that all of these children belong to one gang or another, and that each gang has a leader. Each child in the gang pays the leader ¥100 per day from his earnings. The survey team located the leaders of these gangs and talked with them. They took no action with any of the children, the survey was informational only".

It is expected that the new Child Welfare Law, which became effective on 1 January, will provide a more adequate legal basis for establishing child welfare programs to meet existing needs. More adequate appropriations have been made available to prefectures for the carrying out of this work. Attention is called to the fact that the creation of a Children's Section (Jido-ka) within each prefecture Department of Welfare is authorized and recommended. In addition, the Child Welfare Law calls for the establishment of prefectural Child Welfare Boards, consisting of not more than 20 persons appointed by the prefectural governor. Japanese welfare officials regard these prefectural boards as an integral and important part of the Child Welfare program. An effective board will serve to develop Child Welfare programs and public interest in all phases of the development. The Child Welfare Law also authorizes the establishment of a Child Welfare "Station" in each prefecture which will serve as a central agency to provide services to children.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948.

Statistics on Equine Encephalitis

The following is a summary of the Equine Encephalitis outbreak, as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on 31 December 1947:

PREFECTURE	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
MIYAGI							112	67	22	16				134	83			
AKITA					22	4	125	60	75	29				222	93			
YAMAGATA							94	62	52	27				146	89			
FUKUSHIMA	2	2	3	3	3	3								8	8			
IBARAKI									22	6				22	6			
TOCHIGI					4	3		4	2	4	2			12	7			
GUMMA									1					1				
SAITAMA									13	9				13	9			
CHIBA									26	7	100	46			126	53		
NIIGATA									20	20	54	16		1	75	36		
TOYAMA									50	18				50	18			
ISHIKAWA							2	1	24	10				26	11			
YAMANASHI									1		5	4		6	4			
NAGANO										1				1				
GIFU	1	1	1		84	37	111	31						197	69			
SHIGA									2	1				2	1			
TOTTORI			8	2	4	1	32	14	1	1				45	18			
OKAYAMA	1	1						5	4					6	5			
KAGAWA					4	3	32	14						36	17			
KOCHI	1	1	8		3	20	12	4	3					34	18			
OITA													2	1	2	1		
MIYAZAKI										2	2			2	2			
TOTAL	3	2	14	7	24	13	197	86	574	282	351	157	21	1	1166	548		

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SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Several enquiries have been received lately concerning procedures and policies governing the manufacture, distribution and sale of DDT products.

Although DDT concentrate is being manufactured in Japan, the amounts are insufficient to meet minimum requirements and it has been necessary to import substantial quantities. Only DDT concentrate is being imported. Processing of the concentrate into spray and dust is being handled by Japanese agencies.

All DDT manufactured in Japan is being purchased by the Ministry of Welfare and distributed in the same manner as imported DDT. The Japanese Government requires reimbursement from prefectures for 50% of the cost of DDT products. Cost of transportation from regional warehouses to prefectures is borne by prefectural funds.

The amount of DDT available in Japan is not sufficient to permit sale to the general public and for this reason the Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions to all prefectures that DDT is to be used only for the purpose of carrying out disease control programs and is not to be sold to the general public. These instructions were dispatched under date of 31 July 47, file reference, Yaku #797.

Prefectures requiring DDT have been instructed to submit application direct to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. Instructions concerning the amount approved are dispatched to regional warehouses for direct shipment to prefectures. Copies of the orders dispatched to regional warehouses are furnished prefectures as a matter of information in order that officials may be informed as to the action taken upon their request.

There have been reports that coal mine operators are not able to secure DDT for the purpose of carrying out comprehensive disease control programs in coal mines. It is intended that the present DDT distribution system be utilized in supplying requirements for coal mines. In ordering DDT the Ministry of Welfare should be advised as to the specific amounts required for coal mine use. Financing has been one of the limiting factors in supplying of DDT to coal mines. There is no objection to coal mine officials reimbursing prefectural funds for the cost of DDT furnished specifically for the use of coal mines and it is expected that DDT will be so utilized in carrying out organized disease control programs.

The new rationing system for medical supplies is scheduled to be placed in full operation 1 February. Initially 124 items of medicines, eight items of surgical dressings and three items of so-called baby nourishment foods will be rationed. It is anticipated that the number of items under control will be progressively reduced as production increases.

Physicians, dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, clinics and other users of medical supplies will be provided with a purchasing passbook issued by prefectural governors which will permit purchase of rationed items in specified quantities from dealers authorized to handle rationed items. The value of the coupons will be determined by prefectural governors based on information furnished the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare as to the total amount of supplies available during a given period.

Following are the main features of the new ration system as compared to the distribution system in effect since the start of the Occupation:

a. Central and prefectural distributing companies will be dissolved. Central companies actually were dissolved on 31 December 1947 and prefectural companies are scheduled for dissolution prior to the end of January 1948.

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b. Control companies will be replaced by licensed commercial dealers. The Ministry of Welfare will license central wholesalers and the prefectural governor is charged with designating local sellers.

c. The Ministry of Welfare will issue purchasing allotment certificates to central wholesalers based upon estimated national production. Prefectural governors will issue purchasing allotment certificates to local sellers based upon information furnished by the Ministry of Welfare as to the amount of materials that will be available.

d. Responsibility for operation of the ration system will be vested entirely in the hands of government officials as distinguished from industrial and professional groups which were delegated authority to represent the government under the old system.

At the national level the Ministry of Welfare proposed to establish a committee composed of representatives of groups interested in the distribution of medical supplies for the purpose of advising on rationing policies. This committee is an advisory body only and will take no part in actual distribution. There is no objection to similar committees being appointed at the prefectural level providing prefectural authorities assume complete responsibility for the rationing system and do not allow committees or associations to engage in actual distribution or to profit therefrom.

Narcotics

Recent reports received from prefectural narcotic agents indicate many doctors who have supplied narcotics to addicts are not being prosecuted because of lack of evidence and are escaping with merely an admonition by the prosecutor in the prefecture concerned.

The Narcotic Law of Japan specifically prohibits the supplying of narcotics to addicts and it is not intended that any physician shall escape prosecution merely by claiming he did not know the person to be addicted to narcotics.

The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to inform narcotic agents throughout Japan that in the future careful questioning and taking of a sworn statement from the doctor is the least that will suffice in lieu of the usual procedure of using undercover addicts to purchase narcotics from physicians who are dealing in the illicit traffic. The mere statement of a doctor that he did not know the person to be an addict, when accepted at face value, is amateurish since the addict invariably tells the doctor he must have morphine to relieve his suffering, and since with the proper examination and diagnosis, any physician can easily determine whether or not a patient is an addict.

Strict surveillance is being maintained for any future repetition of this failure to prosecute since such physicians constitute a regular source of supply for addicts in Japan.

Production

The following is a list of proposed basic prefectural allotments of 10% DDT Dust and 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray for 1948. This material is now allocated by the Ministry of Welfare and delivered to prefectures periodically or automatically. Procurement is only obtained by prefectural health officials by open requisition from the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare. Some of the prefectures during 1947 have received very little, while others drew more than their share. As this material is the most valuable single insecticide, it is recommended that each prefecture avail itself of the opportunity of getting the maximum amount possible.

The 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray should be used primarily indoors and applied to surfaces on which adult insects light and never as a mosquito or fly larvicide. Using this valuable insecticide for larvicide is wasteful. It must be used properly as an integral part of the insect control program, by the regular insect control teams, and not distributed to the individual, this restriction applying to the 10% DDT Dust as well.

The prefectural allotments should be used as a guide, but definitely not as an entirely determining factor, in planning insect and rodent control activities.

Kept Well

vities for the individual prefectures. Distribution has been planned on a population and necessity basis, including provisions made for adequate supplies for coal mining regions and areas throughout Japan. Additional quantities will be made available if and when justification is received for additional requirements.

Adequate reserve stocks are being maintained to meet the needs of any emergency, flood, or disaster.

DIT Allotments to Prefectures - Jan.-Dec. 1948

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray
Hokkaido	200,000 lbs.	86,355 gallons
Aomori	55,415 "	9,720 "
Iwate	50,655 "	14,500 "
Miyagi	70,325 "	22,440 "
Akita	52,000 "	18,355 "
Yamagata	56,020 "	15,175 "
Fukushima	57,645 "	9,300 "
Ibaraki	44,915 "	17,320 "
Tochigi	49,535 "	14,660 "
Gumma	56,265 "	26,860 "
Saitama	70,255 "	43,080 "
Chiba	70,185 "	13,350 "
Tokyo	531,310 "	207,900 "
Kanagawa	184,775 "	75,550 "
Niigata	63,970 "	30,145 "
Yamanashi	35,765 "	11,400 "
Nagano	60,315 "	21,510 "
Gifu	57,145 "	20,450 "
Shizuoka	78,865 "	30,030 "
Aichi	167,555 "	66,100 "
Mie	58,075 "	20,330 "
Toyama	55,275 "	15,265 "
Ishikawa	41,185 "	8,220 "
Fukui	33,985 "	5,000 "
Shiga	41,900 "	8,600 "
Kyoto	160,835 "	43,420 "
Osaka	300,000 "	72,540 "
Hyogo	161,085 "	33,000 "
Nara	44,700 "	2,000 "
Wakayama	50,785 "	6,780 "
Tottori	36,445 "	8,840 "
Shimane	61,085 "	6,370 "
Okayama	53,200 "	8,040 "
Hiroshima	87,000 "	16,140 "
Yamaguchi	102,000 "	18,540 "
Tokushima	38,080 "	6,900 "
Kagawa	40,855 "	25,800 "
Ehime	58,950 "	12,900 "
Kochi	38,550 "	3,360 "
Fukuoka	176,485 "	40,320 "
Saga	44,085 "	10,450 "
Nagasaki	92,630 "	20,815 "
Kumamoto	58,685 "	15,000 "
Oita	53,665 "	15,000 "
Miyazaki	46,325 "	10,280 "
Kagoshima	51,220 "	11,890 "
Total	4,000,000 lbs.	1,200,000 gallons

The 38th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following date for 21 - 27 December:

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	Total Mfgd. to date 20 Dec.	No. Mfgd. Dec.	Total Mfgd. to date 27 Dec.	Total Shipped to date 27 Dec.	Balance To be On Hand Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	78,906	1,020	79,926	73,388	6,538 10,074
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	19,805	19,638 -
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	19,396	10,412 -
Sprayer, hand type ½ gal. capacity	37,910	-	37,910	27,838	10,072 -
Total	180,067	1,020	181,087	134,427	46,660 10,074

Distribution

During the period 16 - 27 December a total of 2,291 dusters and sprayers were shipped to ten prefectures under supervision of Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Miyagi	24	132	0	24
Fukushima	0	114	0	0
Aichi	0	0	150	0
Osaka	0	220	0	45
Hyogo	0	0	0	60
Hiroshima	120	100	0	0
Keihans	0	80	120	0
Ehime	6	56	0	6
Fukuoka	480	150	0	0
Saga	504	0	0	0
Total	1,134	752	270	135

The Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions to 108 manufacturers of cotton sanitary materials to ship directly to 82 agencies, a total of 3,868,715 50-gram packages of absorbent cotton. The agencies had been designated by all but six prefectures to accept deliveries for distribution direct to consumers, under prefecture government supervision. This is a stop-gap arrangement to cover the short period until the nation plan of distribution of controlled items becomes effective 1 February. Below is the distribution as specified by Ministry of Welfare. Prefectures indicated by a zero are those which failed to designate agencies at the request of the Ministry:

Prefecture	Quantity 50-gram pkg.	Prefecture	Quantity 50-gram pkg.
Kōkō-ido	225,797	Kyoto	62,941
Aomori	0	Osaka	173,701
Iwate	108,427	Hyogo	99,612
Miyagi	0	Nara	44,727
Akita	123,449	Wakayama	32,092
Yamagata	71,489	Tottori	29,036
Fukushima	150,528	Shimane	19,450
Ibaraki	131,525	Okeyama	93,162
Tochigi	54,719	Hiroshima	112,544
Gumma	56,014	Yamaguchi	60,295
Saitama	140,587	Tōkushima	50,563
Chiba	0	Kōgewa	63,143
Tokyo	228,598	Ehime	98,590
Kanagawa	86,591	Kōchi	44,223
Niigata	89,101	Fukuoka	161,723
Toyama	75,921	Saga	64,170
Ishikawa	71,797	Nagasaki	106,535
Fukui	0	Kumamoto	125,853

Refiled

Yamanashi	58,613	Oita	89,776
Nagano	110,000	Miyazaki	68,413
Gifu	83,005	Kagoshima	106,649
Shizuoka	118,999	Aichi	262,820
Mie	10,000	Shiga	23,527
TOTAL			3,868,715

The items listed below are part of the U.S. Army surplus medical items turned over to the Japanese Government for civilian use. Distribution to all 46 prefectures will be made on a basis of population. Quantities approved for distribution at this time are indicated below. Items are listed as they appear in ASF Catalog MED 3, 1 March 1944, and changes thereto. Where quantities to each prefecture are too small for wide distribution, it is understood they will be used in such facilities as Public Health Centers.

<u>Item</u>		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1001000	Acacia, 1 lb.	Bottle	420
1006000	Acetophenetidin, 1000 tablets	Bottle	595
1011000	Acid, boric, 1 lb.	Can	2,400
1012200	Acid, boric, ointment, 4 oz.	Jar	9,186
1111000	Calamine, prepared, 1 lb.	Can	1,976
1117500	Calcium gluconate injection, 12 ampules	Box	1,260
1165000	Dextrose, 5% in physiological sodium chloride solution, 1000 cc	Bottle	5,965
1174905	Ephedrine sulfate, 500 3/8 gr. capsules	Bottle	990
1180000	Ethyl chloride, 3 oz.	Tube	2,345
1204000	Foot powder, 1/4 lb.	Can	9,450
1336000	Petroleum, liquid, heavy, 1 qt.	Bottle	1,816
1412000	Soap, soft, 1 lb.	Jar	8,208
1413715	Sodium amyta, 500 capsules	Bottle	1,890
1413720	Sodium amyta, 1 ampule	Ampule	35,854
1418000	Sodium bicarbonate and peppermint, 1000 tablets	Bottle	1,214
1462000	Sulfdiazine ointment, 1 lb.	Jar	1,810
1463700	Sulfanilamide, 1000 tablets	Bottle	690
1477500	Tincture belladonna, 1 pt.	Bottle	930
2034000	Plaster, adhesive, surgical, 1-inch by 5 yards	Spool	6,020
2037000	Plaster of Paris, orthopedic, 4 lb.	Can	13,725
9101000	Acid, boric, ointment, 1 oz.	Tube	18,196
9108000	Cresol, separated solution, 1 qt.	Tin	3,974
9111800	Iodine, 2 cc	Vial	75,800
9112200	Iodine swab, 10-minim, 10	Pkg.	11,430
9116500	Petroleum, two 1/2 oz. tubes	Pkg.	1,980
9120150	Shell natron, 20 oz.	Can	860
9121100	Sulfanilamide, crystalline, 5, 5-gm.envelope	Box	44,540
9209000	Plaster, adhesive, field brown, 1 inch by 5 yards	Spool	158,175

The Ministry of Welfare has ordered the distribution of Santonin for December. Shipments will be made of 5,506,000 tablets to the 46 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity, tablets</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity, tablets</u>
Hokkaido	247,800	Aomori	82,600
Iwate	82,600	Miyagi	137,600
Akita	82,600	Yamagata	110,100
Fukushima	111,000	Ibaraki	110,100
Tochigi	110,100	Gumma	110,100
Saitama	137,600	Chiba	137,600
Tokyo	275,300	Kangawa	192,700
Niigata	165,200	Yamanashi	82,600

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Nagano	165,200	Shizuoka	165,200
Toyama	82,600	Ishikawa	55,000
Fukui	55,000	Gifu	110,100
Aichi	220,200	Mie	110,100
Shiga	55,000	Kyoto	137,600
Osaka	220,200	Hyogo	220,200
Nara	55,000	Wakayama	82,600
Tottori	55,000	Shimane	82,600
Okeyama	110,100	Hiroshima	137,600
Yamaguchi	110,100	Tokushima	82,600
Kagawa	82,600	Ehime	110,100
Kochi	55,000	Fukuoka	220,200
Saga	55,000	Nagasaki	110,100
Kumamoto	110,100	Oita	82,600
Miyazaki	82,600	Kagoshima	110,100

TOTAL..... 5,506,000

During November the quantities listed below of VD control drugs, sulfa drugs and penicillin were distributed. All shipments except penicillin were made in answer to requests from prefectures. Penicillin distribution is made on allocation from the Ministry of Welfare.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Mepharsen	gram	7,377.4
Bismuth Subsalicylate Injection	cc	479,734.5
Sulfathiazole	tab	3,835,700.0
Sulfadiazine	tab	2,846,000.0
Penicillin	Oxford unit	2,852,210,000.0

Reference is made to PHW Weekly Bulletin No. 41, 5-11 October. The two agencies listed below have been removed by the Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., as dealers authorized to distribute x-ray film. They are accordingly deleted from the list as published in above issue of this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Iwate	Tamura Iryo-Kikaiten	Saien-Nishikicho, Morioka City
Fukushima	Daimeruya	No. 48, Nakamachi, Fukushima City

SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Laboratory Control of Water Quality: Routine laboratory analysis of drinking water is a necessary adjunct to the uninterrupted production of a hygienically safe water. This principle applies whether the supply under consideration is a large treated municipal one, a small institutional well supply, or simply the shallow well of an individual householder. At present many of the cities in Japan are adequately filtering their water and are attempting to initiate more modern chlorination practices. But, for the most part, they have neglected the development of their water laboratories. The water laboratory is one of the few controls the Public Health Officer has over the municipal engineer in the operation and maintenance of the water system. Recent examinations of private and institutional supplies, including that of a Health Center, indicate that few of these sources meet the minimum Japanese standards. Each prefectoral health department should make available to the cities, the institutions, and the individual adequate laboratory facilities to carry out routine bacteriological and chemical examinations of their drinking water. This may be accomplished by a central prefectoral laboratory, by aiding the cities in establishing their own water labor-

atories, by setting up laboratories in centrally located Health Centers, and by developing a sound sampling system by which samples may be sent to the central prefectural laboratory.

Article I of the Home Department Ordinance No. 22, 1921, a supplement to the National Waterworks Law, sets forth the various constituents that should be examined in a drinking water. These included the odor, sediment or turbidity, reaction, nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, hardness, chlorides and the permanganate consumed, a test measuring the organic matter in the water. The total bacteria count was also included. Recently more modern standards of bacterial purity have been added but great emphasis is still placed on the cut-dated chemical analysis. The standards of bacterial purity state that the 20°C-48 hour count should not exceed 100 per lcc nor 50 in a lcc portion incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. No Endo Bacteria (dysentery bacilli) should be found in lcc portions, nor should coliform bacteria (B-colic) be present in 10cc portions.

The so called "presumptive, confirmed, and completed tests" for the coliform group of bacteria represent the simplest and most accurate means we have of determining the presence of fecal pollution in drinking water. These tests are recommended by the United States Public Health Service and have been adopted by a majority of U. S. state health departments. Most prefectural laboratories are acquainted with and equipped to carry out the coliform testing procedures but have been reluctant to adopt them. They should be encouraged to give first preference to the bacterial tests, particularly those for the coliform group, and to rely less on the chemical analyses which are considerably less accurate and often are not a measure of fecal pollution. Water laboratories exist in all prefectures but their general lack of a basal mode of operation has prevented them from becoming an effective part of the public health organization.

Tuberculosis Control

Every effort must be made to control tuberculosis in the home because of the many and various factors which are present in Japan at the present moment which interfere with early diagnosis and early hospitalization.

In the student population tuberculosis has a high incidence and tuberculosis is still regarded as an incurable disease and a fatalistic attitude is adopted. It is a matter of pride that a student remains "on his feet" as long as possible to relieve his family of the burden of a long illness. This student group is one in which it is necessary to encourage frequent examinations, early diagnosis and early hospitalization. Their education in control of tuberculosis is a matter of enormous importance for the welfare of Japan. Upon these educated men and women falls the burden of the future planning; educated minds must not be lost because of tuberculosis.

Public Health Education Program

A detailed Public Health Education Program has been submitted by the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. The plan is based on the need for a well-planned, well-organized, and well-executed health education program, and on the necessity for the coordination of all existing health education programs conducted by several of the Ministries of the Japanese Government as well as other agencies.

The essential points of the program include:

a. Planning at the Ministry level

- (1) Establishment of necessary working committees.
- (2) Establishment of the Health Week Movement
- (3) Coordination of the publicity and educational activities of the Press (Newspapers and Magazines) relating to health education.

Restricted

(4) Preparation of health educational materials.

(5) Organization of Public Health conventions in the six larger cities of Japan.

(6) Continuation of the Public Health Train exhibit.

b. Planning at the Prefectural level

(1) Addition of health education personnel to staff of prefectural health offices.

(2) Improvement in the methods for the advancement of health education.

(3) Dissemination of information concerning health and welfare.

(4) Cooperation in the work of the public health train.

(5) Organization of lecture courses for health officials and others engaged in health work.

(6) Establishment of a health education team at each Health Center.

This plan marks the initial step in the establishment of a public health education program for the people of Japan with guidance at national level. The plan is a long-range project. Directives will be issued to prefectural governments by the Ministry of Welfare when specific portions of the program are to be effected.

PHMJC-51, supplemented by a Memorandum of General Application, is now being issued and outlines the detailed provision of this program.

Health Centers

Reference is made to Section 6, Weekly Bulletin #51, 14-20 December 1947. The enforcement regulations and instructions implementing the Health Center Law referred to in Weekly Bulletin #51 have been prepared by the Ministry of Welfare. It is expected that these documents will be dispatched to the governors of each prefecture in the very near future. When the official translations are received, PH&W will forward them to each Military Government Team for their information.

SECTION VI

Nutrition

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Results of the November Nutrition Survey Consumption Studies are attached, for the cities of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukukō, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, and Matsuyama, with corresponding regions, Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Sanyo, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Hokuriku and Shikoku.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

On recent survey trips many health and welfare Officers, who are now in their assignments, requested information regarding the social insurance programs in Japan. For initial information attention is invited to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, dated 16-22 February 1947, which carries a compilation of the mission and functions of this Division plus a brief outline of existing social insurance programs.

Other PHW Weekly Bulletins which carry reference information are:

Hatched

No. 14, dated 30 March to 5 April 1947

No. 19 dated 4 May to 10 May 1947

No. 24 dated 8 June to 14 June 1947

UN-25 dated 15 June to 21 June 1947

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Charles F. Sano

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps

Chief

NOTE: Japanese Weekly Communicable Disease report delayed, and will appear in the next Weekly Bulletin.

Fr. Smith

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Tokyo Nov 47	Kanto Area Nov 47	Nagoya City Nov 47	Tokai Area Nov 47	Osaka City Nov 47	Kinki Area Nov 47
<u>Number</u>	12,860	20,432	6,869	6,836	6,606	7,486
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> <u>No. persons</u>	0.821	0.929	0.827	0.906	0.816	0.939
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	13.3	4.0	14.7	7.8	13.5	10.7
Vegetable	48.5	55.0	42.7	46.7	50.1	52.1
Total	61.8	59.0	57.4	54.5	63.6	62.8
<u>Fat</u>	13.9	15.3	10.7	11.3	10.8	11.3
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	392.7	487.5	380.3	444.7	387.9	477.6
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1404	208	1227	414	1267	79
Free Market	520	29	591	117	627	36
Home Production	36	2097	57	1607	45	2134
Gift	29	2	19	22	13	8
Total	1989	2336	1894	2160	1952	2307

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Tokyo Nov 47	Kanto Area Nov 47	Nagoya City Nov 47	Tokai Area Nov 47	Osaka City Nov 47	Kinki Area Nov 47
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	139.8	282.9	158.4	225.9	175.0	379.2
Wheat	148.3	46.9	70.0	76.5	170.5	27.4
Barley	31.1	108.2	49.2	99.8	40.6	86.6
Others	15.2	5.1	12.0	5.8	18.2	1.1
Total	334.4	443.1	289.6	408.0	404.3	494.3
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.5
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	364.2	437.6	528.3	394.3	221.9	228.8
White	23.1	15.5	15.3	11.3	7.8	25.9
Others	26.4	35.5	33.3	31.6	43.2	36.2
Total	413.7	488.6	576.9	437.2	272.9	290.2
<u>Sugars</u>	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4
<u>Oils</u>	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6
<u>Légumes</u>						
Soya	0.6	3.5	2.1	2.3	1.3	3.1
Soya products	19.7	50.9	27.3	31.4	16.5	16.9
Other beans	17.9	3.6	0.9	4.2	1.6	4.7
Total	38.2	58.0	30.3	33.9	19.4	24.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	60.9	15.4	58.8	25.9	44.8	34.5
Meat, Poultry	4.7	0.4	5.5	1.6	15.0	4.1
Eggs	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.6
Milk	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.4
Total	67.6	18.0	66.3	29.2	61.3	39.6
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	65.6	74.1	79.4	84.5	80.7	103.1
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	2.3	0.4	1.4	3.5	3.2	4.2
Other Fruits	14.1	3.5	12.1	10.7	20.7	44.4
Other Vegetab.	94.1	124.9	160.4	99.5	106.5	99.2
Total	110.5	128.8	173.9	113.7	130.4	147.8
<u>Seaweeds</u>	2.7	0.8	4.4	1.3	3.9	8.3
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Pickled	1.3	60.6	21.5	31.0	29.4	68.1
Total	1.4	61.2	21.6	31.3	29.8	68.2
<u>Flavours</u>	17.4	18.5	25.3	29.6	23.9	86.6
<u>Others</u>						

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Fukuoka City Nov 47	Kyushu Area Nov 47	Sapporo City Nov 47	Hokkaido Area Nov 47	Kure City Nov 47	Sanyo Area Nov 47
<u>Number</u>	2579	3034	2370	2953	1788	1862
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
No. persons	0.824	0.896	0.811	0.904	0.838	0.903
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	16.6	6.9	17.7	6.7	15.4	8.9
Vegetable	48.1	58.1	47.6	61.6	47.3	49.2
Total	64.7	65.0	65.3	68.3	63.2	58.1
<u>Fat</u>	13.4	12.8	14.9	15.7	12.6	9.4
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	402.1	448.3	359.8	438.8	385.1	406.3
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1173	176	1157	617	1145	187
Free Market	634	53	523	126	534	75
Home Production	186	2035	77	1472	283	1712
Gift	44	12	38	4	38	10
Total	2037	2276	1795	2219	1950	1984

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Sendai City Nov 47	Tohoku Area Nov 47	Kanazawa City Nov 47	Hokuriku Area Nov 47	Matsuyama City Nov 47	Shikoku Area Nov 47
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	268.6	359.1	288.1	433.3	132.7	185.3
Wheat	87.7	23.6	10.8	59.2	134.5	30.0
Barley	17.6	98.3	6.4	7.8	92.0	90.2
Others	-	33.9	3.9	0.3	9.1	27.9
Total	373.9	514.9	309.2	500.6	368.3	333.4
<u>Nuts, etc.</u>	0.2	-	0.3	0.5	0.1	-
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	172.0	97.6	732.2	188.5	310.8	444.2
White	40.5	41.9	22.5	32.9	17.9	24.7
Others	42.0	24.4	59.5	56.0	40.3	29.3
Total	254.5	163.9	814.2	277.4	369.0	496.3
<u>Sugars</u>	2.1	0.3	3.0	0.5	-	0.2
<u>Oils</u>	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.2
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	0.3	0.9	3.7	8.6	1.5	1.9
Soya Products	40.1	54.7	43.9	52.9	22.1	16.6
Other Beans	13.4	3.2	2.4	13.6	4.1	1.1
Total	53.8	58.8	50.0	75.1	27.7	19.6
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	82.9	73.0	145.6	21.7	71.3	73.7
Meat, Poultry	3.6	1.5	7.0	0.7	5.0	2.3
Eggs	1.0	-	0.9	0.1	-	0.7
Milk	1.5	-	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.2
Total	89.0	74.5	156.5	23.2	76.6	76.9
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	45.4	128.5	98.0	113.2	97.1	122.6
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.8	-	6.6	0.3	2.1	7.3
Other Fruits	29.7	8.0	72.3	30.6	7.7	7.4
Other Vegetables	118.0	218.0	317.5	254.6	146.8	48.4
Total	148.5	226.0	396.4	285.5	156.6	63
<u>Seaweeds</u>	1.9	0.4	8.0	0.8	4.6	0.7
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	1.1
Pickled	30.2	70.3	10.8	45.9	12.3	24.9
Total	30.2	70.3	11.2	46.1	12.3	26.0
<u>Flavours</u>	15.0	2.6	46.0	7.8	17.3	19.0
<u>Others</u>						

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Fukuoka City Nov 47	Kyushu Area Nov 47	Sapporo City Nov 47	Hokkaido Area Nov 47	Kure City Nov 47	Sanyo Area Nov 47
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	117.8	249.1	149.8	104.4	118.5	278.4
Wheat	193.1	83.5	79.8	46.0	193.8	38.4
Barley	30.2	81.2	39.0	119.1	19.1	117.9
Others	9.2	3.1	13.3	71.9	23.9	0.7
Total	350.3	416.9	281.9	341.4	355.3	435.4
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.5	0.2	0.3	-	0.9	0.8
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	425.3	353.1	103.0	232.0	367.2	165.4
White	7.4	2.2	238.9	220.1	36.2	41.1
Others	32.8	133.4	4.1	1.1	40.4	51.0
Total	465.5	488.7	346.0	453.2	443.8	258.4
<u>Sugars</u>	1.4	0.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.6
<u>Oils</u>	1.8	0.5	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.2
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	0.3	0.3	3.0	9.5	0.8	1.8
Soya products	31.1	69.0	27.5	39.3	17.7	27.3
Other beans	1.6	4.0	6.9	17.7	1.2	2.4
Total	33.0	73.3	37.4	66.5	19.7	31.5
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	58.7	30.4	93.9	28.4	62.8	33.3
Meat, Poultry	9.9	0.7	7.3	1.3	4.6	2.5
Eggs	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0
Milk	1.6	0.9	6.5	16.2	0.5	0.8
Total	71.3	32.2	109.0	47.0	68.5	37.6
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	62.6	46.9	387.5	466.2	50.0	82.5
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	7.5	1.0	-	-	5.3	0.2
Other Fruits	21.0	13.6	47.8	8.6	28.7	32.9
Other Vegetab.	202.4	162.0	239.4	157.5	133.1	114.1
Total	230.9	176.6	287.2	166.1	167.1	147.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>	3.3	0.3	2.2	0.9	2.9	3.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
Pickled	37.4	65.3	5.2	71.3	40.1	39.5
Total	37.8	65.6	5.3	71.3	40.2	39.7
<u>Others</u>	30.3	38.8	15.6	11.0	30.9	29.2

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Sendai City Nov 47	Tohoku Area Nov 47	Kanazawa City Nov 47	Hokuriku Area Nov 47	Matsuyama City Nov 47	Shikoku Area Nov 47
<u>Number</u>	2448	3799	1955	2366	1080	1299
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
Adult Unit						
No. Persons	0.801	0.920	0.788	0.955	0.801	0.896
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	15.4	13.6	28.6	4.8	13.5	15.2
Vegetable	45.3	55.8	49.7	59.4	46.9	38.7
Total	60.7	69.4	78.3	64.2	60.4	53.9
<u>Fat</u>	13.8	13.8	18.0	13.2	11.5	12.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	371.6	452.3	479.1	451.4	381.3	388.3
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1258	391	1698	426	1517	595
Free Market	616	385	665	76	321	211
Home Prod.	14	1483	56	1730	65	1135
Gift	7	8	29	10	15	15
Total	1895	2267	2448	2242	1918	1956